

**ORLEANS COUNTY MONITOR.**  
PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY  
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BARTON, VT.  
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The Burdock Plant is one of the best diuretics  
or kidney regulators in the vegetable world, and  
the compound known as Burdock Blood Bitters is  
unrivalled in all diseases of the kidneys, liver  
and blood.  
The fast new steel cruiser Newark  
was a fine Christmas gift for Uncle  
Sam's stocking. On her latest trial,  
trip, which occurred without a single  
mishap, the Newark developed an av-  
erage speed of 19.54 knots during  
the four hours' run at sea. Her ex-  
cess of horse power over the contract  
requirements will net a comfortable  
bonus for the Cramps, her builders.  
The steadiness of the Newark during  
the high speed of the run was re-  
markable. With her powerful bat-  
tery of twelve six-inch rifles and her  
sea gait of nineteen and a half knots,  
the new cruiser will be a most wel-  
come addition to the navy.

The Springfield Republican thinks  
that Cornelius Vanderbilt is worth  
\$90,000,000 and William K. Vander-  
bilt \$50,000,000, while it puts W. W.  
Astor's property at considerably  
above \$100,000,000 and John D.  
Rockefeller's wealth at \$130,000,000.  
These are large figures, but Thomas  
G. Shearman says, in the current  
number of the *Forum*, that larger  
ones yet will be seen before many  
years. He thinks that the growing  
tendency for very large fortunes is to  
roll up faster and faster, and says  
that a \$200,000,000 lump would be-  
come a billion in forty years, and  
that unless something happens an  
American billionaire may be looked  
for in about that time and that in  
sixty years the country ought to have  
several of 'em.

**Has Stopped Selling Liquor.**

Last week we referred to the cel-  
ebrated trial of one Kibbling, who set  
up a beer saloon in Norwich, Vt.,  
within convenient distance of Dart-  
mouth college, where the college boys  
could obtain their liquor. He did a  
thriving business for some time, but  
finally fell into the clutches of the  
law, and was tried at the Windsor  
county court, Judge Thompson pres-  
iding, week before last. The jury  
convicted him of 715 offenses. The  
law makes each offense \$10 with  
costs. He was amerced in the sum  
of \$7289.70, in the default of the  
payment of which he was sent to Rut-  
land for 21,867 days, besides some  
extra time given for costs of commit-  
ment. Hence he gets about 60 years.  
As the respondent is 50 years of age,  
he is liable to spend the best part of  
a blighted life in the House of Cor-  
rection, unless some tender hearted  
governor reprieves him. The follow-  
ing is a part of Judge Thompson's  
impartial and just charge to the jury:  
Gentlemen of the jury:  
This respondent is prosecuted for  
violating the liquor law of this state.  
The legislature has seen fit to enact a  
law making it a criminal offense for  
a person to manufacture, sell, furnish  
or give away by himself, clerk, agent  
or agent, spirituous or intoxicating  
liquor or mixed liquor of which a  
part is spirituous or intoxicating, or  
mult liquor or lager beer; and it is  
furthermore enacted that the phrase  
intoxicating liquors referred to, which  
occurs in the chapters relating to such  
liquors, shall be held to include such  
liquors and beer.  
Now it is the duty of the court and  
the jury to administer the law as we  
find it. It should make no difference  
with us whether we think it a wise  
law or an unwise law; whether we  
think some other method of regulat-  
ing or restraining this traffic would  
be more desirable. If we are true to  
our oaths as court and jurors, we  
must administer the law as we find it,  
without any regard to the consequences.  
If it is a good law, the adminis-  
tration of the law faithfully by courts  
and jurors will establish that fact.  
If it is a bad law, there is no way by  
which its badness can be so clearly  
determined as by faithful, honest ex-  
ecution of it, and it is for the legisla-  
ture to determine when the law shall  
be changed.

Now, take this case. It is the  
duty of the court and the jury to try  
and determine this case irrespective  
of any personal opinions we may  
have on this subject of prohibitory  
legislation just as we could try a case  
of horse stealing, of larceny, of bur-  
glary of rape or any criminal offense.  
We should try them according to the  
evidence given in court and the laws  
of this state, and true deliverance  
make between the respondent and the  
state. This being a criminal offense,  
you are made by the law judge both  
of the law and the fact. It is for  
jurors to take the law as laid  
down by the court; for, in that case,  
if the court errs in its statement of  
what the law is, the respondent can  
have such error corrected by taking  
exceptions and having such rulings  
revised in the supreme court. If the  
jury makes mistakes in the law, as  
they may set it up, contrary to the  
instructions of the court, and such  
error is against the respondent, there  
is no way by which such error can be  
corrected. The court instruct you that  
if you find that the respondent  
since the first day of January, 1889,  
down to the time when the indict-  
ment or information was filed against  
him, has sold either by himself or his  
clerk, his man Oscar Clifford, lager  
beer or whiskey, the evidence tends  
to show, then he has violated the  
laws of the state, and you may find  
him guilty.

**Gov. Page and the New School Law.**

Gov. Page was in Montpelier in  
consultation with State Superintend-  
ent of Education Palmer last Satur-  
day. It is hardly necessary to say  
that the object of their conference  
was to discover some method by  
which an extra session of the legisla-  
ture may be avoided. It was finally  
thought best that the governor should  
confer with the Judges of the su-  
preme court, asking their opinions  
as to the construction of the school  
law with reference to the school year.  
This the governor has done, and if  
the opinions indicate much diversity  
of sentiment on the part of the judges,  
there will probably be no other  
way but to call the Judges together  
under the authority given the govern-  
or by Sec. 795 of the Revised Laws.

If their decision should be that no  
school district can draw its share of  
the public money unless twenty-four  
weeks of school shall have been kept  
during the nine months term pre-  
ceding the 20th day of March, it is  
not unlikely that an extra session  
may be called. It is hoped, however,  
(and this hope is strengthened by the  
opinion of Judge Wheeler) that the  
intention of the legislature may gov-  
ern, even though the language of the  
law may seem to point to a nine  
months year. No one doubts what  
the legislature intended to do, nor  
can any one for a moment believe  
that their purpose of assisting the  
weaker districts should not be faith-  
fully carried out, even though an ex-  
tra session may be necessary to ac-  
complish that purpose. The govern-  
or, from the first, has strenuously  
urged that the construction of the  
law given by Judge Wheeler was the  
fair construction, and that conse-  
quently no extra session would be  
required. He still so believes, but  
if the supreme court shall otherwise  
decide, he is at present inclined to  
the view that, rather than compel the  
poorer districts to lose their share of  
the public money, it will be his duty  
to call an extra session.—*News and  
Citizen.*

**Fair Play for Soldiers.**

The Press demands fair play for  
the veterans of the war. The whole  
pension question has been so  
misrepresented by Democratic organs  
that there are fair minded people who  
usually believe some of the wild and in-  
tentionally misleading statements  
that are appearing in journals, delib-  
erately creating a false sentiment on  
this subject.

Now for the truth. Glance at  
page 19 of the annual report of the  
Commissioner of Pensions for the  
year ended June 30, 1890, and we  
find that the total annual value of  
pensions as shown by the roll was  
only \$68,367.25. That includes the  
392,809 soldiers and the 104,456 wid-  
ows drawing pensions of the navy as  
well as the army. That is the true  
annual pension roll. Will that bank-  
rupt the government? And that, be-  
remembered, is a constantly and  
rapidly decreasing roll. Over twenty  
thousand were dropped, mostly by  
death, last year, and a greater num-  
ber will go this year. And as this  
army of men drop into the grave,  
many of them hastened there by rea-  
son of their patriotism, they hear  
around them this almost fiendish mis-  
representation and these ghoulish at-  
tacks. A concerted attempt is being  
made by the Democratic party and  
its leaders to confuse the amount of  
money paid out for arrearage with the  
annual pension roll. In a measure it  
has been successful. And yet nothing  
can be more unjust to the sol-  
diers. The money thus paid out  
goes in a lump sum and there it ends.  
It is not an annual charge in any  
sense. Within two years, therefore,  
the amount paid out for pensions un-  
der existing laws must decrease. It  
is well for Republicans to bear this  
important fact in mind. The annual  
pension roll is one thing, the total  
amount paid out in some given year  
for pensions altogether another.—  
*N. Y. Press.*

**Vermonters Visit Washington.**

Mr. Editor.—Before leaving Ver-  
mont I promised to write many of my  
friends, myself among the number.  
Myself, wife and son left New York  
on fast express, Dec. 19, at 3 p. m.,  
and arrived in Philadelphia at 5:10 p. m.  
We stopped there about 20 minutes  
for refreshments and arrived at  
Baltimore at 7:10, making the distance  
from New York, or rather Jersey  
City, to Baltimore in about five  
hours. We left Baltimore the next  
morning at 9 o'clock and reached  
Washington at 10, where we secured  
some very pleasant rooms overlooking  
the capitol grounds. We have spent  
several days in looking over the cap-  
itol, the state, army and navy build-  
ings, etc. Through the courtesy  
of Representative Groat we were  
shown through the White House, and  
just here I will say that Mr. Groat  
seems to be very popular here. I  
have received several compliments  
for him from members of the House,  
who say he is making a fine record.  
We have had warm, beautiful  
weather since we arrived in Washing-  
ton. Monday we took a steamer for  
Mount Vernon with a party of about  
twenty-five, mostly northerners. The  
captain was a Vermonter and took  
especial pains to make the trip

pleasant for us. The first stop was  
at the ancient city of Alexandria.  
Here we were shown the house where  
Ellsworth was killed, also the old  
church where Washington worshipped,  
and the house where Bradock had  
his headquarters when Washington  
was made his Aid.

We next stopped at a landing on  
the north side of the river. There  
are some old buildings here erected  
by government during the rebellion  
for storing army supplies. They are  
not occupied now and are fast going  
to decay. We saw no one here ex-  
cept a few negroes, who seemed to  
be very poor, but happy. We next  
stopped at Fort Washington, on the  
same side of the river. The site of  
this old fort was selected by Wash-  
ington. It was commenced in 1790  
and finished some years later. We  
were told that there had never been  
a gun fired from its walls. From  
this fort we could see the Vernon es-  
tate farther down the river on the op-  
posite bank, and had I time I would  
like to tell you what we saw in and  
around the old mansion. As we pass-  
ed up the slope toward the mansion,  
which stands about fifty feet higher  
than the river bank, we came to the  
tomb of Washington. An aged neg-  
ro was standing guard here, who  
said he had been on the estate over  
fifty years. He seemed very intelli-  
gent and told us much that was in-  
teresting concerning the estate.

The old well, 85 feet deep, at the  
south end of the house, is still in use  
and we drank from "the moss cov-  
ered bucket." The old brick barn,  
built by Washington's half brother,  
Lawrence, is still standing, although  
its walls are somewhat crumbled, and  
are held together by some iron rods.  
Trees planted by Washington, Jef-  
ferson, and Lafayette are standing  
back of the house. The inside of the  
mansion is preserved in its original-  
ity as much as possible. The whole  
estate is cared for by an association  
of ladies. I must, now close lest I  
weary your patience. Perhaps I will  
write again from Talapoosa, Georgia.  
J. COWLES.

**The School Law Muddle—A Solution.**

Hon. H. H. Wheeler, United  
States district judge, and formerly  
judge of the state supreme court,  
comes to the rescue of the small  
school districts, which are scurrying  
round to eke out their twenty-four  
weeks of school, with a construction  
of the law that may help them out  
of their dilemma. Judge Wheeler says:  
"The act provides, in Section 18,  
that 'school districts shall hold their  
annual meeting on the last Tuesday  
in March in each year, and the school  
year shall begin and close as before  
the passage of act number nine of  
the laws of 1888.' What this school  
year is must be learned from the  
laws in force at the time of the pas-  
sage of that act. Number 23 of the  
laws of 1882 provided that the selec-  
men, in the division of public money,  
shall consider the school year as  
commencing on the 20th day of March  
and ending on the 19th day of March  
next following.' This does not ap-  
pear to have been changed in 1884  
or 1886, so far as has been now no-  
ticed, and seems to be the school  
year restored by the new school law  
for this purpose. The law is to go  
into effect on the first Tuesday of  
March, and such a school year will  
then be the current school year, and  
such a one as the selectmen will be  
required to consider to be the school  
year in the division of the public  
money. The school year of the law  
of 1888 will be abolished, and this  
will be the only direction they will  
have. Their duty would seem plain-  
ly to be to divide the money on the ba-  
sis required among the districts that  
have supported schools of the required  
standard between the 19th of  
March, 1890, and the 20th of March,  
1891. This will include the spring  
or summer terms of 1890, an give a  
full year for the twenty-four weeks  
compliance with the law will be easy  
and its effect uniform in each year.  
The school year is made to end be-  
fore the money is to be divided, thus  
enabling the selectmen to find how  
many weeks of school have been sup-  
ported by the respective districts  
within it; and the money will be di-  
vided before the annual meetings of  
the districts, thereby enabling them  
to act with reference to their shares."

**A Very Sick Child.**

The impression is growing to re-  
semble a certainty that Fort Payne  
stock is singling lower on its hymn of  
boom than it was a few months since.  
Some have wisely unloaded and are  
safe, but many more have held on,  
and unless all signs fail will be badly  
punished. Vermont money has gone  
down there which might have been  
safely invested at home, and fabulous  
prices have been paid for real estate  
which would here remain untouched  
of. The situation is generally under-  
stood and has been for some time.  
Stockholders in Fort Payne were a  
while back asked to deposit a "vol-  
untary" subscription of \$5 per share  
to put the concern on its feet for a  
fresh start to the realm of plethoric  
and frequent dividends. The ante  
was made, but some way, Fort Payne  
can't seem to find its feet. Either  
it has mislaid them, or it has been  
soaring along on wings so long that  
it has lost the trick of using them.  
Anyhow, the thing doesn't enthuse,  
and a blanket mortgage of \$900,000  
to \$600,000 on the entire property is  
now proposed. It will without doubt

**Battle With the Indians.**

Hostilities between the Indians  
and government troops which have  
been in anticipation for some time  
in Dakota commenced Dec. 30.  
Quite a large number of Indians in-  
cluding women and children had been  
gathered at an agency where an at-  
tempt was made to disarm the men.  
There were about 150 Indian war-  
riors who were surrounded by a regi-  
ment of U. S. Cavalry. The Indians  
commenced to shoot down the sol-  
diers with the results detailed be-  
low.

In the morning, as soon as the or-  
dinary military work of the early day  
was done, Major Whitesides deter-  
mined upon disarming the Indians  
at once and at six o'clock the camp  
of Big Foot was surrounded by the  
Seventh cavalry and Taylor's scouts.  
This work had hardly been entered  
upon when the 120 desperate Indians  
turned upon the soldiers, who were  
gathered closely about the tepees,  
and immediately a storm of firing  
was poured upon the military. It  
was as though the order to search  
had been a signal. The latter, not  
anticipating any such action, had  
been gathered in very closely, and  
the first firing was terribly disastrous  
to them. The reply was immediate,  
however, and in an instant it seemed  
that the draw was with the Indian  
camp was set a sunken Vesuvius.  
The soldiers, maddened at the sight  
of their falling comrades, hardly  
awaited the command, and in a mo-  
ment the whole front was a sheet  
of fire, above which the smoke rolled,  
obscuring the central scene from view.  
Through this horrible curtain single  
Indians could be seen at times flying  
before the fire, but after the first dis-  
charge from the canines of the  
troopers there were few of them left.  
They fell on all sides like grain in  
the course of a scythe. Indians and  
soldiers lay together and, wounded,  
fought on the ground.

Off through the draw towards the  
bluffs the few remaining warriors  
fled, turning occasionally to fire, but  
now evidently caring more for escape  
than battle. Only the wounded In-  
dians seemed possessed of the cour-  
age of devils. From the ground  
where they had fallen they continued  
to fire until their ammunition was  
gone or until they were killed by the  
soldiers. Both sides forgot every-  
thing excepting only the loading and  
discharging of guns. It was only in  
the early part of the affray that hand  
to hand fighting was seen, carbines  
were clubbed, sabers gleamed and  
war clubs circled in the air and came  
down like thunderbolts. But this  
was for only a short time. The In-  
dians could not stand storm from the  
soldiers. They had not hoped to.  
It was only a stroke of life before  
death. The remnant fled and the  
battle became a hunt. It was now  
that the artillery was called into re-  
quisition. Before the fighting was  
so close that the guns could not be  
trained without danger to the soldiers.  
Now with the Indians flying where  
they might, it was easier to reach them.

The Gatling and Hotchkiss guns  
were trained and then began a heavy  
firing which lasted half an hour with  
frequent heavy volleys of musketry  
and cannon. It was a war of ex-  
termination now with the troopers.  
It was difficult to restrain the troops.  
Tactics were almost abandoned;  
about the only tactics was to kill while  
it could be done wherever an Indian  
could be seen. Down into the creek  
and over the bare hills they were  
followed by artillery and musketry  
fire, and for several minutes the  
engagement went on until not a live  
Indian was in sight.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30. The commis-  
sioner of Indian affairs, late this  
afternoon, received a telegram from  
Special Agent Cooper at Pine Ridge,  
dated today, confirming previous re-  
ports of the fight at Wounded Knee  
Creek, in which he says 25 soldiers  
killed, 85 wounded, and about 150  
Indians killed and 30 wounded and  
captured.

"Give me an ounce of evil, good apothecary  
to sweeten my imagination," and a 25 cent bottle  
of Salvation Oil to cure my horse's lame foot.  
Having used Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup in my fam-  
ily, as well as cured myself of a very heavy cold  
with it, I have no hesitancy in pronouncing it the  
best remedy for colds and coughs.  
GEORGE KIRKPATRICK, Richmond, Ind.,

**A Very Sick Child.**

The impression is growing to re-  
semble a certainty that Fort Payne  
stock is singling lower on its hymn of  
boom than it was a few months since.  
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and a blanket mortgage of \$900,000  
to \$600,000 on the entire property is  
now proposed. It will without doubt

recover in time, but it will creep for  
a while before spurring as it has.  
Such a phenomenal leap into success  
as the enterprise first took should  
have been figured as too good to  
last, and some of the men who have  
placed money there in the full ex-  
pectation of receiving large and con-  
tinuous percentages, will have plenty  
of time to reflect on two great facts,  
i. e., that dollars grow on no lower  
bush in the south than in the north,  
and that a safe thing near at hand  
has advantages over a possible big  
things in a newly opening country.—  
*Bellows Falls Times.*

A man who has practiced medicine for 40 years  
ought to know just what sugar; real what he says:  
Tolado, O., Jan. 10, 1887.  
Messrs. F. J. Cheney & Co., Gentlemen—  
I have been in the general practice of medi-  
cine for most 40 years, and would say that in all  
practice and experience have never seen a prepara-  
tion that I could prescribe with as much confidence  
of success as can Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufac-  
tured by you. Having prescribed it a great many  
times and its effect is wonderful, and would say in  
confidence that I have yet to find a case of Catarrh  
that would not cure, if they would take it accord-  
ing to directions. Yours Truly,  
L. L. GORSUCH, M. D. Office 218 Summit St.  
We will give \$100 for any case of catarrh that  
cannot be cured with Hall's Catarrh Cure. Ten-  
centimally. F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props.  
Tolado, O. Sold by all druggists, 75c.

The secretary of agriculture made an  
official closing all ports except St. Albans  
in the collective district of Vermont  
against the importation of cattle, sheep  
and other ruminants, and swine, keep-  
ing all such animals imported through  
the collective district to enter at the port  
of St. Albans, where they must be in-  
spected by the veterinary inspector of  
the department of agriculture. Railroad  
companies carrying animals imported in-  
to the United States are required to pro-  
vide the necessary pens and enclose such  
animals, so that they may be properly in-  
spected. The secretary says this is done  
as a protection against the introduction  
into this country from Canada of any  
contagious disease affecting these classes  
of animals.

MEAN WINS.—We desire to say to our citizens  
that for years we have been selling Dr. King's New  
Discovery for Consumption, Dr. King's New Life  
Pills, Bucklen's Arnica Salve and Electric Balm,  
and have never had a single complaint of any  
kind, or that have given such universal satisfaction,  
we do not hesitate to guarantee them every time,  
and we stand ready to refund the purchase price, if  
satisfactory results do not follow their use. These  
remedies have won their great popularity purely  
on their merits. H. C. PERCE, druggist.

The Calais (Me.) Times, says: No ar-  
ticle ever introduced in Calais has given  
such excellent satisfaction as Brussels  
soap, and our grocers say it is outselling  
all other soaps.

Joseph Norwood's henery at Fownal  
was burned recently. It is thought that  
a spark from the stove set the building  
on fire. It was the most extensive hen-  
ery in the county. His valuable incub-  
ator was also destroyed. Out of about  
200 hens only about a dozen were got  
out of the buildings. The property was  
insured for \$1,000, and the loss is \$2,000.

THIS SPACE  
Is to be occupied by  
**C. F. DAVIS,**  
DEALER IN  
**Pure Drugs,  
Patent Medicines,  
SCHOOL BOOKS,  
STATIONERY  
SILVER WARE,**  
—AND—  
**CHOICE  
Family Groceries**  
**DERBY, VT.**  
**THE  
Conn. General  
Life Insurance Co.**

—OF—  
**HARTFORD, CONN.,**  
Being  
**25 Years Old,**  
And having over  
**\$2,000,000**  
In Assets,  
being \$133 to each \$100 of liability. And hav-  
ing no unpaid claims, is in every way entitled to  
confidence and patronage. Especially as their  
policy is the most desirable, plain and liberal in  
the market with *guaranteed* "cash" surrender values  
plainly endorsed on the back of the policy.

For further particulars inquire of  
**G. H. SMALLEY, Lyndonville.**  
or  
**CHARLES GRAVES, Barton,**  
**Agents.**

**ROYAL  
BAKING  
POWDER**  
Absolutely Pure.  
A cream of baking powder. Highest  
of all in leavening strength.—U. S. GOVERN-  
MENT REPORT, Aug. 17, 1888.  
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cannot be cured with Hall's Catarrh Cure. Ten-  
centimally. F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props.  
Tolado, O. Sold by all druggists, 75c.

**CURE THAT  
Cold  
AND STOP THAT  
Cough.**  
**N. H. Downs' Elixir**  
**WILL DO IT.**  
Price, 25c, 50c., and \$1.00 per bottle.  
Warranted. Sold everywhere.  
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**SHEET STEEL  
—AND—  
CAST IRON SUGAR ARCHES.**  
They are the very best apparatus ever made for the purpose  
of making maple syrup and sugar.  
They will last a lifetime; can be set up on a common floor, and are more safe than a common stove.  
We wish to call your attention to the fact that we were the first in New England to  
make a specialty of making iron sugar arches. Have made them for the past 14 years.  
Have made and discarded 4 complete sets of patterns that cost hundreds of dollars before  
I made the last two sets that I am now using for my Sheet Steel and Cast Iron Arches.  
I have made hundreds of arches of the last patterns, and not one has failed to give satis-  
faction. I claim to make the best portable Iron Arch, either Cast Iron or Sheet Steel,  
that is made in the United States. My grates will stand and not go down by use for  
20 years. I have never known of a single grate giving out of the pattern I now use, and  
have put them into my iron arches for the past 12 years, and I sell none of them each year  
to put into brick arches, and not one has failed in that time. These arches will last a life-  
time. Arches that I sold 10 years ago are, to all intents and purposes, as good as new.  
A small arch, 25 inches in width, with two 4-foot common pans and heater, will boil  
from 10 to 12 pails per hour.  
An evaporator arch, 40 inches wide, with 12 foot evaporator and heater, will boil easy  
25 pails of sap per hour, (16 quarts to the pail). I have made the above statement for over  
20 years, and never have found a man to say that I overstated what they would do, but in  
every case when I have asked said they could do better. They take very few links to line  
up, as the brick are laid flat against the side, making a wall 2 inches thick. The small  
25 inch arch takes about 50 bricks, and the large 40 inch arch about 100. I would be  
pleased to compare my arch with any made, for any farmer can see at a glance that my  
arch is the best one on the market. I would say to farmers, buy a rig with the *forest*  
*paris*, don't get anything complicated, for the same rule holds good in a sugar rig that  
would if you were to buy machinery, the fewer the parts and work well, the better it  
will be, help and all considered. I will furnish testimonials to all who ask for them, for I  
have hundreds of them from all over Northern Vermont.

**PRICE LIST.**  
Sugaring off Stove for 4-foot pan, 26 inches wide.....\$12.00  
Sugaring off Arch with ash box and grates (20 inches),  
for 5 foot Pan, 26 inches wide..... 23.00  
Arch for 5 foot Pan, 26 inches wide, and room for Heater,  
Additional lengths, \$2.00 per foot. 35.00  
Arch for two 4-foot pans, and room for Heater, 26 inches wide,  
with 4 foot grates and ash box..... 42.00  
Additional lengths, \$2.00 per foot.  
Arch for two 4-foot Pans, 30 inches wide, and room for Heater,  
with 4 foot grates and ash box..... 55.00  
Additional lengths, \$3.00 per foot.  
Arch for 10 foot Evaporator (or pans), 40 inches wide, with 4  
foot grates and ash box..... 65.00  
Arches for 12 foot Evaporator (or Pans), 40 inches wide, with  
5 foot grates and ash box..... 75.00  
Additional lengths, \$5.00 per foot. If heater is to be used  
with evaporator arch, 2 feet extra will have to be added  
to the above lengths.  
EVAPORATORS, PANS, AND HEATERS NOT INCLUDED IN  
THE ABOVE PRICES, but we will furnish them at the very  
lowest price we can afford.

Please write for prices, etc.  
**J. W. MURKLAND,**  
Founder and Machinist, - - - BARTON, VT.  
**OUR STORE**

Is packed full of desirable goods for winter wear, which we are anxious to  
exchange for cash or produce any one has to sell.

**All styles Fur and Scotch  
Caps, all Wool Bed Blan-  
kets, Horse Blankets for the  
street and stable, Gloves &  
Mittens, Ladies' Gents' and  
Children's Underwear.**  
**25 BARRELS  
GRANULATED SUGAR**  
at a low price; lot Michigan  
Apples, nice Onions, Oran-  
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fresh Oysters every week;  
Low price to any one wanting few gallons. We handle lots of Beef and  
are prepared to sell by the quarter at low price. We want  
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DRIED APPLE and YARN MITTENS**  
In exchange for goods.  
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